

Good Form For All Occasions

By Beatrice Fairfax.

My Dear Miss Fairfax:

Kindly advise me through the columns of your most esteemed paper, The Salt Lake Herald, if it is improper or not for my fiancée to accompany me on visits among my relatives. I have been keeping company with her for a year past, and I have paid calls to her relatives, being accompanied by her, but when I asked her to accompany me, and also asked her to accompany me to a call on my father's mother, she refused, saying it would be improper, as we were not engaged.

Now, is she right, or can she accompany me, paying social calls upon my relatives and parents?

SIREWSBURY.

I do not quite understand you. You refer to the young woman as your "fiancee," and yet say that she refuses to call with you because you are not engaged. If you are engaged and your engagement has been announced to both your families, it would be perfectly proper for her to accompany you occasionally when calling upon your own people. If no engagement exists, it is very unusual for a young woman to call with a man upon his family unless she has a social acquaintance with the feminine portion of it.

Obligations of the Bachelor Guest.

My Dear Miss Fairfax:

I dine at a friend's house half a dozen times a year. Does the servant expect a tip? If so, should I give it every time, or on holidays only? Family in moderate means: what size tip would be reasonable? Would it be proper to bring flowers to my hostess whenever I visit them? I am a bachelor; would it be proper to invite a friend and his wife to dine with me at a restaurant? When invited to a personal friend's birthday, should I bring a present? Would flowers be as appropriate as a present for a gentleman for a lady?

G. W. B.

If you are entertained frequently at a home, it is customary to occasionally remember the servant with a fee. It is not necessary, however, unless you are in a position to be very prodigal, to fee the servant every time you dine with your friends. A holiday is an appropriate time to dispense favors of this sort. Don't ruin yourself, however, according to your means. Sending flowers to your hostess, either before or after your visit, is a very nice attention. It is perhaps better form and less awkward to have the flowers sent, if possible, rather than take them with you. Inviting his friends to dine at a restaurant is the easiest and most popular way for an unmarried man to entertain. Flowers are a distinctly appropriate present from a man to a woman. Women send flowers to men sometimes, if they are ill, and flowers are a man's proper gift to a woman under any circumstances. But if you wish to send your friend a present on the occasion of his birthday, select something designed to suit a man's tastes.

Suitable Silver Wedding Presents.

My Dear Miss Fairfax:

Would you kindly mention a few articles suitable for a silver wedding present; also what to put on the card sent with it, and greatly obliged.

A CONSTANT READER.

Spoons, silver cream jugs, sugar bowls, vases or anything at all in silver which your fancy dictates and your purse permits are appropriate presents for a silver wedding. It is perfectly proper to include one's visiting card without any sentiment written thereon. If you prefer something, however, "With warmest congratulations," or "With thousand good wishes" are informal and popular expressions.

The Etiquette of Weddings.

My Dear Miss Fairfax:

Please give me some information regarding the etiquette of wedding.

SCIENTIFIC RAINMAKERS.

How Some Learned Professors Deceived the Moquis.

(Denver Republican.) Two men who are particularly well informed on the customs of the Moqui Indians, to whom a great part of the attention of ethnologists has been directed during the last few years, are attending the convention. They are Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. G. A. Dorsey of the Field-Columbian Museum of Chicago. Dr. Fewkes began his study of the Moquis many years ago and has seen the celebrated snake dance performed no less than eight times, being admitted to the underground rooms and being permitted to see the secret and sacred rites of the Indians performed, a privilege extended to few people.

Dr. Dorsey has just returned from Arizona, after following the dance during the nine days of its duration, and, with his party, taking about 500 photographs of the different stages of the celebrated ceremony.

Dr. Dorsey declares that the Indians are following the same rites today that they did ten years ago and their religious beliefs have changed very slightly. The snake dance is considered by them a life and death matter. It is a prayer for rain and if the rain does not come there has been some mistake made or the white people who have been admitted have "coven a curse."

"One thing which helped us immeasurably in getting permission to see the sacred rites of the dance performed in the underground caverns," said Mr. Dorsey yesterday, "was a little ruse we

played on them. When we went before the chief and asked him to let us witness the rites he asked us, in return, to pray with them for rain. 'Our corn is drying up,' said he, 'the fruit is withering. We must have rain to have corn and we must have corn for our children. We always feed our children first and then if there is anything left the rest may eat. But we must have rain or all will be hungry. Pray for us. Pray with us, that there may be rain.' That was about 3 o'clock in the morning. Shortly after we left it began raining and continued all morning. When next we saw the chief he received us with open arms."

Another deception which was practiced on the Indians was in the matter of taking flashlight photographs in the underground rooms and during the ceremonies. The Indians, by the aid of a large pipe, make smoke clouds, believing that they are paying the way for a liberal downpour, inasmuch as clouds always appear in the sky preceding a rain. The white men went to the Indians and explained that they would make big clouds if allowed to enter the room and this they did with the flash powder, gaining a photograph at the same time.

Mr. Dorsey and his party are among the very few people who ever witnessed all the ceremonies attending the dance, from the time the hunt for the snakes is commenced until they are returned to the field. One of the most interesting and picturesque of these ceremonies is the washing of the snakes. The Indians believe that the snakes, being related to them, should be prepared for the festival, much as they prepare, by being washed. They

are all taken into one of the underground rooms, passed from their bags to one of the chiefs, who puts them in a bowl of water and then places them on a bed of sand to dry. Boys of the tribe stand by the sand bed, and with eagle tail feathers attached to a stick, keep the snakes from running about the room. They pick them up occasionally and passed them from one to the other with total indifference to the danger.

It is the handling of the reptiles, a majority of which are rattlers, with impunity which has puzzled the scientists who have studied the dance and which still puzzles them. The Indians are never bitten during the ceremonies and it has been positively proved that the fangs of the reptiles are not removed. The boys, on the snake hunts, when they see a snake crawl into a hole in the ground, immediately get down on their knees and dig with their hands until they find it. They are never bitten. The men will oftentimes put their hand into the mouth of a huge bowl containing snakes and bring forth a handful and none has ever been known to be bitten.

Mr. Dorsey may deliver a lecture on his recent visit during the convention though he has not as yet decided to do so. Dr. Fewkes will next winter organize a party for a further exploration of the ruins in New Mexico and Arizona with a view to applying the knowledge gained from the study of the present race to the evidences of their predecessors.

EUCLID A HAS-BEEN.

New Theory of Geometry Has Been Evolved in Russia.

(Denver Republican.) For the past 2000 years expounders of the science of mathematics have been content to accept the principles and teachings of Euclid, the Greek mathematician, as final and admitting of no mutation. Through twenty centuries the law of Euclid has been considered as unchanging as the laws of the universe. Some scientists have given their lives to the vain labor of improving upon old Euclid and the equation which would out of a sharpened stick in the sands of the market place of Athens. At last the great thing has been discovered and the mathematicians of the association are atremble with suppressed excitement.

For years they have watched with envy the discoveries made by their brethren in other branches of science and themselves they believed that they were doomed never to know the thrill of elation and triumph which is the chief reward of the successful explorer in unknown regions.

Dr. Bruce Halsted, professor of mathematics of the University of Texas, Austin, holds the proud distinction of being the man who will have the privilege of expounding the new geometry to the members of the mathematical section. The friends of Dr. Halsted think that he should be almost as proud of this distinction as though he had discovered the wonderful secret himself.

As a matter of fact, he stands somewhat in the role of discoverer. To give the result of the discovery to the association he traveled to Russia, away up on the Volga river, by steamer, rattling drosky and on the backs of Tartar ponies, to the old university of Kazan. There from Ivan Labachevski he heard the story of how he had worked out the principles of the wonderful new non-Euclid geometry. From thence Dr. Halsted retraced his steps and visited the little Hungarian town of Maros-Vasarehy, and added to the list of discoverers Professor Bolvai, who had himself and at the same time evolved the same system.

Dr. Halsted returned to this country delighted with the success of his work. "Undoubtedly," said he, "this new geometry is destined to revolutionize and simplify the teaching and study of that branch of mathematical science everywhere."

"Explain its working briefly," how can I do that? I have found a number of ways to treat it intelligently in a paper of sixty closely type-written pages! I can give you a comprehensive system of the teaching of geometry. You know in all the other branches of science the work is made easy by the use of comparative treatment employed."

For an evening wedding the bridegroom wears full evening dress, with low cut white waistcoat and white gloves. A high hat is worn with both day and evening dress.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

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FEATURES OF AMERICAN LIFE.—No. 2.



cluded he had gone enough, stopped, lowered his ears and cast eyes back at his owner. Coaxing and whipping both failed, and the farmer was venting his feelings in strong language to a knot of acquaintances, when a tramp harvest hand joined the council of war.

"Say, boss," he volunteered, "I kin start that skate. Bet yer five kin have him goin' plenty inside of a quarter of an hour."

"Without permanently injuring him? I don't want no fire built under him or log chain 'round his neck, nor nothin' of the sort."

The wager was made with this understanding. The hobo ran back over the path by which he had come and in a brief time appeared with a tin pail. "Git in and take the lines," he shouted, "I'll start 'im and you must do the rest."

When Tolstoi published his "Master and Man," he sent an advance copy to Mr. Halsted, who made the first and most extensively used English translation. In writing him a letter of thanks and praise for the master in which he accomplished the work, Count Tolstoi complained that while he could overlook the omissions in another translation, in which William Dean Howells and a New York Livestock collaborator, he could not find it in his heart to forgive them for the additions which they had taken the liberty to make to the original work.

Before going to Texas Dr. Halsted was professor of mathematics at Princeton. His alma mater. His degree of Ph. D. he took at Johns Hopkins and in addition spent some time in study in Germany. From his youthful appearance no one would imagine Dr. Halsted to have had such a long and varied experience. He is such a mild mannered little man with large eyes from which humor at all times twinkles. A grizzled moustache sprouts upward from a small mouth in a manner that gives him a smiling appearance when in conversation, no matter how serious the subject.

STARTED THE HORSE.

And Did It Without Permanently Injuring Him, Too.

(Detroit Free Press.) Out in Brownstown a prosperous farmer unwittingly made an investment in a balky horse. When this "critter" balked he had the staying qualities of a tap root to a white oak tree. Nothing that did not mean permanent injury would move him. One day last week, after the balder had been showing more amiability than usual, the farmer tried to drive him to Sand Hill, the chief incentive being a possible chance for a trade, going or coming.

Four miles from home the horse concluded he had gone enough, stopped, lowered his ears and cast eyes back at his owner. Coaxing and whipping both failed, and the farmer was venting his feelings in strong language to a knot of acquaintances, when a tramp harvest hand joined the council of war.

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The farmer mounted the seat, the horse looked back scornfully and the tramp placed the pail under him.

"All ready!" shouted the operator, and jerked the lid from the pail. Yellow jackets came as thick as shot from the big end of the nest in the pail. The tramp ran like a quarter horse, the balder got away as though shot out of a gun, the farmer swung his hat about him with one hand, while he hung onto the reins with the other, was in the air as much as he was on the seat, was getting the deadly "zip, zip, zip" all over his anatomy, shouted "whoa" at every jump and at the first curve shot through the top of a scrub oak into a brush heap, from which he had to die his way out like a crab. He had to be led home, and there the horse was found trying to climb into the haystack.

The tramp was in the next township with all the money, and now the farmer simply carries a covered tin pail with him, when he drives the balder. To show it is to insure a mile in less than three minutes.

A Telegraphic Twist.

Telegraphers' mistakes are sometimes as ludicrous as those made by printers. The vicar of Helland, in Cornwall, England, and the vicar of Blisland are near neighbors and very good friends. The former was going to London and hoped that the archdeacon of Cornwall could be induced to take his service on the Sunday following so that he might stay away a few extra days. He left it to his neighbor at Blisland to negotiate the little arrangement and asked to be informed how little things went by telegram. All went well, and the vicar of Blisland gave in a telegram at the nearest office: "The archdeacon of Cornwall is going to Helland. You need not return." But when delivered in London the words were thus divided: "The archdeacon of Cornwall is going to hell, and you need not return."

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price, 25c and 50c. Trial size free. For sale by Godde-Pitts Drug Company.

The undersigned, manager of the Bee Hive Shoe company, hereby make public the resolution unanimously passed at the meeting of the directors today. This resolution will be followed to the letter, and I invite merchants to call and make me an offer on the whole or part of the stock and fixtures. Sale begins and is open to the general public on Tuesday morning at 10 a. m.

(Signed.)

D. ALEXANDER, Manager.

Resolution.

Whereas, As our rent has been increased by J. P. Gardner fifty dollars per month, and as the business does not justify said increase, and as notice has been served on us by said J. P. Gardner to vacate the premises, therefore it is resolved that the manager of the Bee Hive Shoe company be at once directed to close out the entire stock and fixtures of this concern and at the earliest possible time, in any manner he may deem proper.

Said business must be terminated in thirty days; and it is further resolved at that time to discontinue this corporation for any future business.

(Signed.)

L. ALEXANDER, D. ALEXANDER, J. ALEXANDER.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 7th, 1901.

Vacating Order.

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 6th, 1901.

To D. Alexander and Julio Alexander and the Bee Hive Shoe Co., and D. Alexander, Manager:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you are required and requested to surrender the possession of the store room now occupied by you and known as No. 128 South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, to the undersigned on the 19th day of September, 1901, and vacate said premises on said last mentioned day.

In case of your failure to vacate said premises and surrender the possession thereof to the undersigned on said 19th day of September, 1901, you will be charged at the rate of \$250.00 per month for the use and occupation thereof for each and every day after said 19th day of September, 1901. Your truly,

DICKSON, ELLIS & ELLIS, Attorneys for the undersigned.

SALE BEGINS 10 a.m. TUESDAY

128 MAIN ST. EARL ROWLEY SMITH, Sale Manager.

IMP—What amuses you, sir?

BEELZEDUB—I see they've had to put on an extra force of recording angels up above since the self season opened.

"Yes, Edwin, I cut them letters there when I was first in love. Time has not yet effaced them!"